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Pre-Operative Characteristics and Compliance with Follow-up after Trabeculectomy Surgery in Rural Southern China

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Subtitle: The beneficial impact of glaucoma surgery in rural China is limited by poor post-operative follow-up and delays in accessing care, with significant vision loss already present in the majority of patients.

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE To evaluate pre-operative characteristics and follow-up in rural China after trabeculectomy, the primary treatment for glaucoma there.

METHODS Patients undergoing trabeculectomy at 14 rural hospitals in Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces and their doctors completed questionnaires concerning clinical and sociodemographic information, transportation, and knowledge and attitudes about glaucoma. Follow-up after surgery was assessed as cumulative score (1 week: 10 points, 2 weeks: 7 points, one month: 5 points).

RESULTS Among 212 eligible patients, mean pre-operative presenting acuity in the operative eye was 6/120, with 61.3% (n=130) blind ($\leq 6/60$). Follow-up rates were 60.8% (129/212), 75.9% (161/212) and 26.9% (57/212) at 1 week, 2 weeks and 1 month. Patient predictors of poor follow-up included elementary education or less (OR=0.37, 95% CI: 0.20, 0.70, $P=0.002$), believing follow-up was not important (OR=0.62, 95% CI: 0.41, 0.94, $P=0.02$), lack of an accompanying person (OR=0.14, 95% CI: 0.07, 0.29, $P<0.001$), family annual income < USD800 (OR=0.28, 95% CI: 0.11, 0.72, $P=0.008$), and not requiring removal of scleral flap sutures post-operatively (OR=0.11, 95% CI: 0.06, 0.22, $P<0.001$). Age, sex, employment, travel distance/time/costs, patient pre-operative clinical factors and physician factors were unassociated with follow-up.

CONCLUSIONS Follow-up after two weeks was inadequate to provide optimal clinical care, and surgery is being applied too late to avoid blindness in the majority of patients. Earlier surgery, support for return visits and better explanations of the importance of follow-up are needed. Directing all patients to return for possible scleral

flap suture removal may be a valid strategy to improve follow up.

INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma is the leading global cause of irreversible blindness. The number of people with glaucoma worldwide will increase from 64.3 million in 2013 to 111.8 million in 2040, disproportionally affecting people residing in Asia and Africa.¹ China is no exception, with 7.7-11% of blindness attributable to glaucoma.²⁻⁴ Medical and surgical therapies exist for glaucoma, and are trial-proven to reduce risk of disease progression if applied sufficiently early in the course.⁵⁻⁷ Without timely and successful treatment, blindness from glaucoma, when it occurs, is generally not reversible.

Though medical treatment for glaucoma remains a common first-line option in developed areas, lack of availability and high cost of medications make this modality less practical⁸ in areas of limited resources. Though few studies have been done,⁹ adherence with medical therapy for glaucoma also appears to be poor in developing areas. For these reasons, glaucoma surgery, such as trabeculectomy, may be preferred⁹,¹⁰ as initial treatment for glaucoma in rural areas of lower and middle income countries.

Early postoperative follow-up after trabeculectomy surgery is crucial to monitor treatment efficacy and may reduce the risk of visually-significant complications and surgical failure. Relatively non-invasive interventions such as removal of scleral flap sutures and bleb massage must generally be utilized in the early post-operative period¹¹,¹² in order to achieve successful control of intraocular pressure. Use of topical ocular steroid medications has also been demonstrated to improve outcomes of trabeculectomy surgery,¹³ and patients not adhering to recommended post-operative follow-up regimens may lose the opportunity both to replenish supplies of medication and to receive instruction and encouragement from providers on their use. Relatively

little is known about rates of follow-up after glaucoma surgery in rural areas of low and middle income countries. A 2011 study of follow-up after trabeculectomy in China found that 84% of patients returned at 1 month after surgery,¹⁴ while a report from India involving urban and rural patients⁹ gave a figure of 58% at one year after trabeculectomy surgery in the setting of a randomized trial.

In order to find effective interventions to promote follow-up after glaucoma surgery in rural China, we carried out a prospective, clinic-based study to determine patient compliance with a standard regimen of clinic visits in the first month after trabeculectomy surgery, as well as patient and physician determinants of poor follow-up. The purpose of the study was to assess follow-up and its determinants. The study was also designed to assess patient pre-operative clinical characteristics, to determine whether treatment was being provided sufficiently early to reduce the burden of glaucoma blindness.

METHODS

The protocol for this study was approved in full by the Ethics Committee of the Zhongshan Ophthalmic Center, Sun Yat-sen University (Guangzhou, China). Oral informed consent was obtained from all subjects, and the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki were followed throughout.

Consecutive eligible glaucoma patients undergoing trabeculectomy were enrolled at 14 rural county-level hospitals (7 in Guangdong Province and 7 in neighboring Guangxi, both in southern China) from January to December 2014. Guangdong's per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of USD 9452 in 2013 was ranked 8th among

China's 31 administrative regions, while Guangxi was the fifth-poorest province in the country (per capita GDP of USD 4939).¹⁵ Eligibility criteria for enrollment included a medical record indicating trabeculectomy surgery (concurrent cataract extraction was permitted, but not other ocular surgeries) and the ability to comply with the study protocol. After recruitment by study personnel and provision of informed consent, all patients were instructed orally by the operative surgeon to return for post-operative examinations at one and two weeks and one month after surgery. Trabeculectomy surgery was performed as an in-patient procedure at all participating facilities, and the initial post-operative examination was performed and questionnaires administered during this hospital stay, usually lasting 3 days. Pre-operative information, including presenting visual acuity in both eyes, and intra-ocular pressure and cup/disc ratio in the operative eye were abstracted from the inpatient chart if recorded.

Study questionnaires were administered by trained study personnel in the subject's local dialect of Chinese (Cantonese in Guangdong and Cantonese or Zhuang in Guangxi). Questions for patients concerned demographic and socioeconomic data, transportation status, knowledge and attitudes about glaucoma, glaucoma surgery and importance of follow-up, and the presence or absence of accompanying family members/friends for follow-up visits. Surgeons, in addition to providing demographic information, were asked about their work history, glaucoma surgical output, their own and perceive patient attitudes towards compliance, and whether they had instructed patients about the need to remove sutures post-operatively. Each interview took approximately half an hour to complete for patients and fifteen minutes for physicians.

Data on subjects' compliance with follow up at one and two weeks, and one month after surgery were obtained from medical records. Follow-up was assessed by means of a score calculated as follows: follow-up at 1 week (3-11 days after discharge, 10 points), 2 weeks (12-21 days, 7 points) and 1 month (22-42 days, 5 points). Thus, the follow-up score ranged from 0 to 22, with the later denoting perfect follow-up. The rationale for weighting early follow-up more heavily was that interventions needing to be performed in this early post-operative period were likely to be more acute in nature, and thus impact more significantly on outcome. Similarly, reinforcing compliance with post-operative use of corticosteroids was felt to have a more significant impact on surgical outcome in the early post-operative period, when inflammation was expected to be most pronounced.

Results were presented as mean (SD, standard deviation) for data with normal distribution, otherwise, median (IQR, inter quarter range) and number (frequency) for categorical data. Patients' clinical and demographic characteristics, physician and hospital demographic and professional characteristics and other factors potentially associated with post-operative follow-up at both patient and physician levels were compared between Guangdong and Guangxi provinces. The two-sample t-test and Wilcoxon rank-sum test were used for continuous variables with and without normal distribution respectively, and Chi-square or Fisher's exact test were used for categorical data.

The main outcome, follow-up score, was divided into 8 ordered categories. Ordered logistic regression models were used to assess surgeon factors and patient age, sex,

income, education, transportation situation, pre-operative presenting visual acuity, intraocular pressure and cup/disc ratio, awareness of and attitudes towards glaucoma and follow-up as potential predictors of follow-up score. Age, gender and all other variables significant at the $p < 0.05$ level in the simple regression were included in the multiple regression model. Robust 95% confidence intervals were calculated.

Statistical analysis was done using a commercially available software package (Stata 12.0, StataCorp, College Station TX, USA).

RESULTS

Among 216 consecutive patients undergoing trabeculectomy at 14 rural county-level hospitals in Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, 212 (98.1%) enrolled and completed questionnaires. Their mean (SD) age was 60.2 (15.6) years, and 54.3% (115/212) were women. Nearly two-thirds of subjects ($135/212 = 63.7\%$) were engaged in farm work and 22.6% (48/212) had had no formal education, while 39.6% (84/212) had attended only elementary school (Table 1). Patients from Guangdong made up 48.6% (103/212) of subjects and those from Guangxi 51.4% (109/212). Patients from Guangxi were younger (57.5 (17.0) versus 63.0 (13.5) years, ($P = 0.01$), though the two groups did not differ significantly by gender, family income or the proportion working as farmers.

Roughly half of subjects from both Guangdong and Guangxi lived in rural villages, and proximity, travel time and travel modality to the local hospital did not differ significantly by province. However, patients in Guangxi were more likely to have the highest level of transportation costs ($22/109 = 20.2\%$ versus $9/103 = 8.74\%$ had costs >

USD 8, $P = 0.02$), and to be without an accompanying friend or family member ($44/109 = 40.4\%$ versus $27/103 = 26.2\%$, $P = 0.03$).

Pre-operative clinical factors did not differ significantly by province, and glaucoma was severe in the operative eye in both settings. The mean (SD) LogMAR visual acuity overall was 1.19 (0.62) (approximately 6/120), with 61.3% ($n=130$) being blind ($\leq 6/60$) in the operative eye and 4.6% ($n=6$) blind in both eyes. The overall mean (SD) intra-ocular pressure in the operative eye was 38 (9.23) mmHg and median (IQR) cup-to-disc ratio (recorded for only 59 [27.8%] of subjects) was 0.89 (0.80-1.00) (Table 2).

Table 3 gives information on subjects' knowledge and attitudes about glaucoma, glaucoma surgery and post-operative follow-up. Patients in Guangxi were more likely to believe that glaucoma would not lead to blindness ($40/109 = 36.7\%$ versus $18/103 = 17.4\%$ "Unlikely" or "Definitely not", $P = 0.02$) and more commonly felt that glaucoma-induced blindness could "definitely" be cured ($19/109 = 17.4\%$ versus $5/103 = 4.85\%$, $P = 0.04$). Knowledge about how to treat and diagnose glaucoma was similar between the two groups, but patients in Guangxi were significantly less likely to know that follow-up after glaucoma surgery was "Very important" ($14/109 = 12.8\%$ versus $43/103 = 41.8\%$, $P < 0.001$).

Table 4 summarizes physician and hospital factors potentially associated with patient compliance with follow-up. Professional and demographic factors were similar between the two provinces. All doctors in both settings agreed that post-operative follow-up was very important in determining results of glaucoma surgery, and the large

majority (12/14 = 85.7%) felt that post-operative compliance among their patients was only “Fair”.

Over the initial post-operative month, 5.2% of patients had no follow-up, 36.3% of patients only attended a single follow-up visit and only 10.4% of subjects presented for all three follow-up visits. Post-operative follow-up rates were 60.8% (129/212), 75.9% (161/212) and 26.9% (57/212) at 1 week, 2 weeks and 1 month respectively. Predictors of poor follow-up score in multiple regression models included having received no formal education (OR = 0.37, 95% CI: 0.20, 0.70, P = 0.002), believing follow-up was less important (OR = 0.62, 95% CI: 0.41, 0.94, P = 0.02), lack of an accompanying friend or family member (OR = 0.14, 95% CI: 0.07, 0.29, P < 0.001), annual family annual income < USD 800 (OR = 0.28, 95% CI: 0.11, 0.72, P = 0.008) and not requiring removal of a scleral flap suture post-operatively (OR = 0.11, 95% CI: 0.06, 0.22, P < 0.001). Age, sex, employment, transportation modality, distance, time and cost of travel, pre-operative patient clinical factors and physician factors were not significantly associated with follow-up (Table 5). The follow-up rates among patients with and without need for suture removal were as follows: 1 week: 82.6% versus 42.1% (P < 0.001); 2 weeks: 93.9% versus 60.5% (P < 0.001); and 1 month: 33.7% versus 21.1% (P = 0.04).

DISCUSSION

This is one of the first studies to examine pre-operative factors and compliance with recommended post-operative care after glaucoma surgery in rural areas of a lower or middle income country. The follow-up rates after trabeculectomy beyond 2 weeks in

our study cohort (26.9%) were not adequate to provide optimal care. Though high-quality trial evidence regarding the benefit of post-operative interventions on glaucoma outcomes may be lacking, the success and safety of glaucoma surgery is generally felt clinically to depend to an important extent on intensive postoperative management. . The American Academy of Ophthalmology's Preferred Practice Pattern for Open Angle Glaucoma,¹⁶ which has been adopted for use in China, recommends post-operative follow-up continue over at least 6 weeks, during which time the patient should be evaluated for complications, and a variety of treatments including injection of antifibrotic agents, repair of bleb leaks, bleb massage, suture lysis and bleb needling should be utilized as needed, in order to maximize the chances of long-term pressure control. Compared to cataract surgery, the outcome of glaucoma surgery is also more dependent on intensive use of topical corticosteroids during the pre-operative period,¹³ and it is likely that in this rural setting, few other sources would be available for such medications to patients not returning to clinic to receive them.

The fact that nearly two-thirds of these patients were already blind ($\leq 6/60$) in the operative eye at the time of surgery suggests that treatment is being applied too late in these settings to reduce the burden of glaucoma blindness effectively. The possibility that some of these patients were blind wholly or in part due to cataract cannot be excluded. However, the mean IOP of 38 mmHg (with 76% of IOP > 30 mmHg) suggests that this is less likely. While disc and field evaluation are normally required to diagnose glaucoma, and were not available for the majority of these

patients, the International Society of Geographical and Epidemiological Ophthalmology (ISGEO) standards for the definition of glaucoma allow a diagnosis to be made in the event of blindness accompanied by an IOP exceeding the 99.5th percentile of the normal population.¹⁷ This would correspond in rural China to approximately 26.5 mmHg,¹⁸ a figure exceeded by 91% of these patients. Furthermore, among the third of patients in whom cup to disc ratio was available, the mean was approximately 0.9. It seems likely that the majority of the blindness burden in these patients was due to glaucoma, and thus not treatable. While some of these patients were undergoing combined cataract extraction-trabeculectomy surgery, the median pre-operative visual acuity (inter-quartile range) in the operative eye was actually worse for patients undergoing trabeculectomy only (6/85 [6/150-6/30]) as compared to those with combined surgery (6/54 [6/120-6/30]). Earlier intervention appears to be needed, though it is possible that patients are only presenting for care, or only willing to accept surgery, when the vision has been severely affected. Further work is needed on the efficacy of interventions to promote more timely glaucoma surgery.

Guangdong and Guangxi had very different financial characteristics: the latter is one of China's poorest provinces and the former one of the richest. Thus, we sought to explore differences in follow-up and its determinants in these quite different settings. Patients in Guangxi reported higher transport costs and lower likelihood of having an accompanying person, and had lesser knowledge about glaucoma and in particular were less likely to know about the importance of follow-up. Though several of these factors were associated significantly with poor rates of follow-up in our models, it is

interesting that mean follow-up in Guangxi did not differ from that in Guangdong. This suggests that there may be cultural or other local differences which we did not study and which prevented the expected worse compliance in Guangxi. This may in part be due to the fact that family income did not differ significantly between subjects by province. Perhaps those rural dwellers seeking surgery locally, rather than presenting to urban hospitals, represent less well-off populations in both Guangdong and Guangxi.

The relationship between physician communication and compliance has been highlighted by studies of patient acceptance of eye care services such as glaucoma medications¹⁹ and diabetic retinal examinations.²⁰ Nonetheless, we failed to find any association between physician factors and patient adherence with recommended follow-up, other than the efficacy of recommending the patient return for suture removal. The current study may have included too few physicians to adequately assess the impact of physician factors. Further, many ophthalmologists in this cohort had similar attitudes about issues such as the importance of follow-up, which may not have been ideal for assessing the impact of different views. And finally, detailed aspects of physician-patient communication were not studied. The lack of significant association between patient pre-clinical factors and follow-up may be attributed in part to physicians not having communicated this information to patients, and also the fact that the majority of patients all had quite severe glaucoma at this juncture.

Few other studies exist on post-operative follow-up on ocular surgery in low and middle income countries, and the majority of these focus on cataract. One report on

early assessment of cataract surgery at 40 hospitals in Africa, Asia and Latin America²¹ found that the 6-week follow-up rate in China (27%) was the lowest among 11 countries surveyed, while the mean follow-up rate across all institutions was 51%. A report on post-cataract surgical follow-up from Africa²² has detailed similar low rates of medium-term follow-up: 54% at 8 weeks post-operatively, though studies in rural China^{23, 24} have demonstrated that phone contact and offers of compensation can result in follow-up at 3-12 months in excess of 80%. The very few studies reporting follow-up rates after glaucoma surgery in developing areas give somewhat higher figures: 84% at 1 month in China¹⁴ and 58% at a year in India,⁹ though neither study was designed specifically to assess follow-up under routine conditions, and these results may not be representative. Among the few studies reporting on determinants of post-operative follow-up after eye surgery in low and middle income countries, lack of knowledge,¹⁴ rural residence,¹⁴ visual impairment,¹⁴ low income²³ and failure to recall physician's instructions to return²⁴ were risk factors for poor compliance.

Determinants of better adherence with recommended post-operative follow-up in the current study do suggest potential strategies to improve patient rates of return. The first is educational interventions: lack of importance attached to follow-up visits was a significant risk factor for poor follow-up, an issue which might readily be addressed through patient instruction or viewing of videos. Our previous work in southern rural China, however, has shown that educational interventions were not sufficient in and of themselves to promote purchase of spectacles,²⁵ or acceptance of cataract surgery²⁶ or comprehensive eye examinations.²⁷ However, our finding that low income and lack

of an accompanying person were important risk factors for failure to return to clinic as directed suggests that financial incentives to patients, family members and other potential escorts could also be of value, and might be combined with educational interventions. Financial incentives might include free medications or cellphone top-ups, as previous focus group studies have indicated that patients in rural China are uncomfortable with direct cash payments to encourage medical compliance.²⁸ Shortening waiting times in the clinic might also decrease escorts' burden of time spent and wages lost. More innovative strategies might include employing a hospital-run escort and/or transportation system, organizing a community-based escort pool by which a single person could accompany multiple patients from the community, or providing follow-up care locally at existing community health centers. Each of these would require substantial investment, presumably from the government, to be sustainable.

Although the project protocol required physicians to inform patients of the need to return to clinic three times in the first month, follow-up rates across the three visits among patients requiring scleral flap suture removal were 50-100% greater than for those not requiring such care. Simply telling all patients that they should be certain to return for each of the three visits in view of the possible need to remove scleral flap sutures may be a simple, inexpensive and effective strategy to improve post-operative adherence in this setting.

Strengths of the current study include having enrolled a comparatively large number of hospitals in two financially very different settings, the prospective design

ensuring collection of data required by the study protocol, the selection of a rural setting where surgery is the primary treatment for glaucoma, and the fact that adherence with post-operative care has been demonstrated to be an important determinant of glaucoma surgical outcomes.¹¹⁻¹³ Weaknesses must also be acknowledged: application of these results beyond these institutions and geographic settings may be made only with care, and it is possible that participation in a study which queried patients about the importance of follow-up might have influenced their behavior. Moreover, the current study did not attempt to link post-operative adherence with surgical outcomes; a future report will attempt to address this issue with a larger cohort. Gonioscopy was rarely performed and recorded in these settings, and so we are unable to state whether these cases represented open-angle or angle-closure glaucoma. Despite this limitation, given the relatively large number of hospitals involved, 14 across two provinces, it is likely that this series given an indication of the case-mix at rural hospitals in southern China, which was the goal of the current study, rather than to assess the relative prevalence of glaucoma sub-types. Finally, the study was not well-designed to assess the impact of potentially important physician factors, in that the number of physician subjects was small and in-depth interviews and observation of patient encounters were not carried out.

Despite its limitations, this study provides some of the first data on pre-operative status and follow-up after glaucoma surgery in a rural low-middle income country setting. It is hoped that these results may help to inform interventions to increase current low follow-up rates and promote earlier surgery as part of improving surgical

outcomes.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients undergoing trabeculectomy surgery recruited in Guangdong and Guangxi provinces

	All (N=212)	Guangdong (N=103, 48.6%)	Guangxi (N=109, 51.4%)	P Value^a
Age, years, Mean(SD)	60.2 (15.6)	63.0 (13.5)	57.5 (17.0)	0.01
Female, No. (%)	115 (54.3)	62 (60.2)	53 (48.6)	0.09
Employment, No.(%)				
Working in agriculture	135 (63.7)	60 (58.2)	75 (68.8)	0.11
Other	77 (36.3)	43 (41.8)	34 (31.2)	
Education, No. (%)				
No schooling or elementary school	132 (62.3)	65 (63.1)	67 (61.5)	0.81
Higher than elementary school	80 (37.7)	38 (36.9)	42 (38.5)	
Marital status, No. (%)				
Married	160 (75.5)	81 (78.6)	79 (72.5)	0.30
Divorce / Widowed / Unmarried	52 (24.5)	22 (21.4)	30 (27.5)	
Family annual income, US\$, No.(%)				
<\$800	45 (21.2)	24 (23.3)	21 (19.3)	0.17
\$800-1,600	67 (31.6)	26 (25.2)	41 (37.6)	
\$1,600-8,000	78 (36.8)	39 (37.9)	39 (35.8)	
>\$8,000	22 (10.4)	14 (13.6)	8 (7.34)	

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation

^a The two-sample t test was used for age and the Chi-square test for comparisons between the two provinces.

Table 2. Factors potentially associated with post-operative follow-up among patients undergoing trabeculectomy in Guangdong and Guangxi provinces

	All (N=212)	Guangdong (N=103)	Guangxi (N=109)	P Value ^a
Rural (Village / Town), No. (%)	164 (77.4)	81 (78.6)	83 (76.2)	0.67
Distance from home to hospital, No. (%), km				
<10	85 (40.1)	40 (38.8)	45 (41.3)	0.72
>=10	127 (59.9)	63 (61.2)	64 (58.7)	
Travel time from home to hospital, No. (%), hours				
<1	149 (70.3)	78 (75.7)	71 (65.1)	0.09
>=1	63 (29.7)	25 (24.3)	38 (34.9)	
Transportation, No. (%)				
By public transit	99 (46.7)	46 (44.7)	53 (48.6)	0.56
By other modes (private car / motorcycle / bicycle / on foot)	113 (53.3)	57 (55.3)	56 (51.4)	
Convenience of transportation, No. (%)				
Convenient	33 (15.6)	15 (14.6)	18 (16.5)	0.32
Very convenient	76 (35.9)	43 (41.8)	33 (30.3)	
Somewhat inconvenient	55 (25.9)	24 (23.3)	31 (28.4)	
Inconvenient	40 (18.9)	19 (18.5)	21 (19.3)	
Very inconvenient	8 (3.77)	2 (1.94)	6 (5.50)	
Transportation cost, No. (%), US\$				
<=\$8	181 (85.4)	94 (91.3)	87 (79.8)	0.02
>\$8	31 (14.6)	9 (8.74)	22 (20.2)	
Accompanying friend or family member, No. (%)				
Yes	141 (66.5)	76 (73.8)	65 (59.6)	0.03
No	71 (33.5)	27 (26.2)	44 (40.4)	
Pre-operative presenting visual acuity in operated eye, mean (SD), LogMAR				
LogMAR notation	1.19 (0.62)	1.20 (0.62)	1.19 (0.62)	0.97 ^b
Snellen equivalent	20/310	20/320	20/310	
Pre-operative intraocular pressure, mean (SD) , mmHg	38.0 (9.23)	38.6 (10.1)	37.5 (8.36)	0.39 ^b
Pre-operative Cup/Disc ratio, median (IQR)^c	0.90 (0.80-1.00)	0.90 (0.80-1.00)	0.90 (0.80-1.00)	0.52 ^d
Need to remove suture post-operatively, No. (%)				0.92
Yes	98 (46.2)	48 (46.6)	50 (45.9)	
No	114 (53.8)	55 (53.4)	59 (54.1)	

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; LogMAR, log of the minimum angle of resolution; IQR, Inter quartile range.

^a Chi-square test unless otherwise noted for comparisons between the two provinces.

^b Two-sample t test

^c 153 (153/212, 72.2%) of subjects had missing data on Cup/Disc ratio.

^d Wilcoxon rank-sum test

Table 3. Patient knowledge and attitudes about glaucoma surgery and follow-up

	All (N=212)	Guangdong (N=103)	Guangxi (N=109)	P Value ^a
Glaucoma can lead to blindness, No. (%)				
Definitely	51 (24.1)	30 (29.1)	21 (19.3)	0.02
Maybe	103 (48.6)	55 (53.4)	48 (44.0)	
Unlikely	51 (24.1)	16 (15.5)	35 (32.1)	
Definitely not	7 (3.30)	2 (1.94)	5 (4.59)	
Glaucoma-induced blindness can be cured, No. (%)				
Definitely	24 (11.3)	5 (4.85)	19 (17.4)	0.04
Maybe	101 (47.6)	52 (50.5)	49 (45.0)	
Unlikely	71 (33.5)	38 (36.9)	33 (30.3)	
Definitely not	16 (7.55)	8 (7.77)	8 (7.34)	
Knows glaucoma can be treated surgically, No. (%)	165 (77.8)	86 (83.5)	79 (72.5)	0.05
Knows glaucoma can be diagnosed in the early phase, No. (%)	189 (89.1)	94 (91.3)	95 (87.2)	0.34
Importance of follow-up after surgery, No. (%)				
Very important	57 (26.9)	43 (41.8)	14 (12.8)	<0.001
Important	76 (35.9)	30 (29.1)	46 (42.2)	
Somewhat important	67 (31.6)	28 (27.2)	39 (35.8)	
Not important	12 (5.66)	2 (1.94)	10 (9.17)	
Not important at all	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	

^a Chi-square test was used for comparisons between the two provinces.

Table 4. Physician and hospital factors potentially associated with patient compliance with post-operative follow up in Guangdong and Guangxi

	All (N=14)	Guangdong (N=7)	Guangxi (N=7)	P Value ^a
Demographic and Professional Characteristics				
Age, year, No. (%)				
30-40	5 (35.7)	1 (14.3)	4 (57.1)	0.34
41-50	9 (64.3)	6 (85.7)	3 (42.9)	
Mean (SD)	40.6 (4.45)	41.9 (4.74)	39.4 (4.11)	
Male, No. (%)	10 (71.4)	7 (100.0)	3 (42.9)	0.07
Hospital characteristics, No. (%)				
Special hospital	1 (7.14)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.00)	1.00
General hospital	13 (92.9)	6 (85.7)	7 (100.0)	
Professional title, No. (%)				
Attending doctor	12 (85.7)	6 (85.7)	6 (85.7)	1.00
Resident doctor	2 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	
Time of working in ophthalmology, years, No. (%)				
<=10	3 (21.4)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	1.00
>10	11 (78.6)	6 (85.7)	5 (71.4)	
Annual volume of glaucoma surgeries, No. (%)				
<=20	8 (57.2)	3 (42.8)	5 (71.4)	0.63
21-40	3 (21.4)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	
>40	3 (21.4)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	
Mean (SD)	29.3 (14.8)	34.3 (16.2)	24.3 (12.4)	
Physician Knowledge and Attitudes				
Importance of follow-up after surgery at 1 month, No. (%)				
Very important	14 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	...
How is compliance with post-operative follow-up among your patients, No. (%)				
Very good	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.46
Good	2 (14.3)	0 (0.00)	2 (28.6)	
Fair	12 (85.7)	7 (100.0)	5 (71.4)	
Poor	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	
Very poor	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	
Do you see your post-operative patients personally, No. (%)				
Always see	1 (7.14)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.00)	1.00
Usually see	12 (85.7)	6 (85.7)	6 (85.7)	

Sometimes see	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	1 (14.3)
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^a Two sample t-test was used for age and annual volume of glaucoma surgeries, and Fisher's exact test was used for other variables for comparisons between the two provinces.

Table 5: Ordered logistic regression of potential determinants of follow-up score^a (items significant at the P < 0.05 level are highlighted in bold)

Variable	Simple model		Multiple model ^b	
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P Value	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P Value
<i>Patient level</i>				
Age, per year	1.00 (0.99, 1.02)	0.81	1.00 (0.98, 1.02)	0.96
Female	1.19 (0.73, 1.94)	0.49	1.33 (0.75, 2.34)	0.33
Working in agriculture	0.85 (0.53, 1.38)	0.52		
No schooling or elementary school	0.17 (0.09, 0.30)	<0.001	0.37 (0.20, 0.70)	0.002
Married	1.28 (0.72, 2.28)	0.40		
Family annual income, US\$				
<806.5	0.17 (0.06, 0.49)	0.001	0.28 (0.11, 0.72)	0.008
806.5-1,612.9	0.33 (0.13, 0.84)	0.02	0.63 (0.30, 1.34)	0.23
1,612.9-8,064.5	0.34 (0.13, 0.90)	0.03	0.38 (0.17, 0.84)	0.02
>8,064.5	Reference		Reference	
Importance of follow-up after surgery ^c	0.31 (0.22, 0.46)	<0.001	0.62 (0.41, 0.94)	0.02
Glaucoma can lead to blindness ^c	0.93 (0.67, 1.28)	0.64		
Glaucoma-induced blindness can be cured ^c	1.39 (1.00, 1.92)	0.05		
Knows glaucoma can be treated surgically	0.80 (0.49, 1.30)	0.37		
Knows glaucoma can be diagnosed in early phase	1.34 (0.56, 3.21)	0.51		
Rural (Village/town) versus urban residence	1.46 (0.76, 2.78)	0.26		
Lives >=10km from hospital	0.95 (0.58, 1.54)	0.83		
Lives >=1 hour from hospital	0.57 (0.33, 0.99)	0.045	0.82 (0.41, 1.64)	0.57
Public transit versus other ways	0.91 (0.55, 1.50)	0.72		
Convenience of transportation ^c	0.97 (0.76, 1.24)	0.80		
Transportation fees>US\$8	1.09 (0.63, 1.89)	0.75		
Has no accompanying friend	0.08 (0.05, 0.14)	<0.001	0.14 (0.07, 0.29)	<0.001

or family member				
Pre-operative presenting visual acuity, LogMAR	1.27 (0.87, 1.87)	0.21		
Pre-operative intraocular pressure, mmHg	1.01 (0.99, 1.04)	0.39		
Pre-operative Cup/Disc ratio	1.13 (0.01, 99.2)	0.96		
No need for suture removal	0.05 (0.03, 0.10)	<0.001	0.11 (0.06, 0.22)	<0.001
Province (Guangxi as reference)	1.10 (0.68, 1.78)	0.70	0.56 (0.30, 1.06)	0.07
Physician level				
Age, year	0.98 (0.92, 1.04)	0.46		
Female	0.83 (0.50, 1.40)	0.50		
Attending doctor versus resident doctor	0.48 (0.22, 1.07)	0.07		
>10 years working in ophthalmology	0.79 (0.40, 1.57)	0.50		
Annual volume of glaucoma surgery				
<=20	Reference			
21-40	0.67 (0.35, 1.28)	0.23		
>40	0.75 (0.43, 1.28)	0.29		
Perceived compliance with follow-up after surgery among patients ^c	1.27 (0.75, 2.15)	0.37		

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; LogMAR, log of the Minimum Angle of Resolution.

^a Follow-up score is the sum of scores assigned for patients followed up at 1 week: 1~11 days (10 points), 2 week: 12~21 days (7 points) and 1 month: 22~42 days (5 points).

^b Age, gender and all other variables with $p < 0.05$ in the simple regression were included in the multiple regression.

^c The variable was defined on a 5-stage Likert scale and treated as continuous.

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